

Fig. 1

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A: μCP – micro Contact Printing

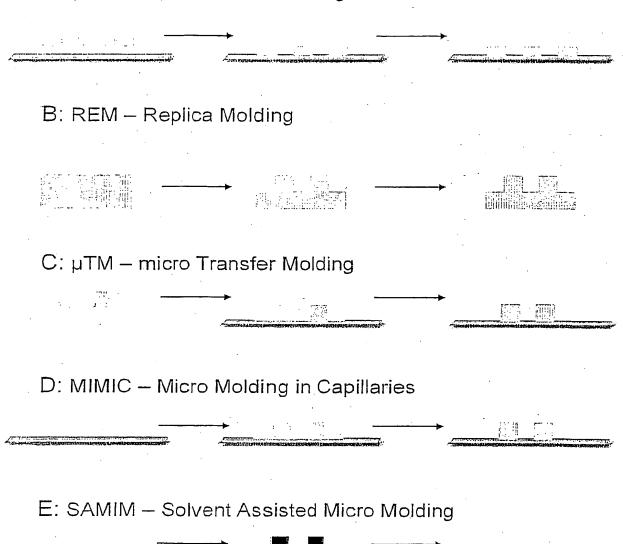


Fig. 2

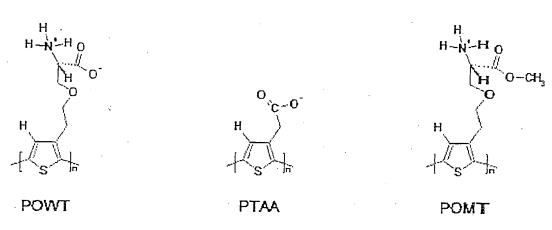


Fig. 3

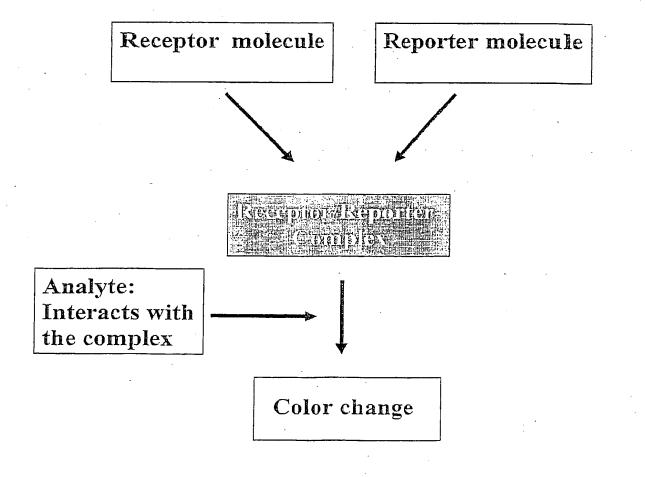
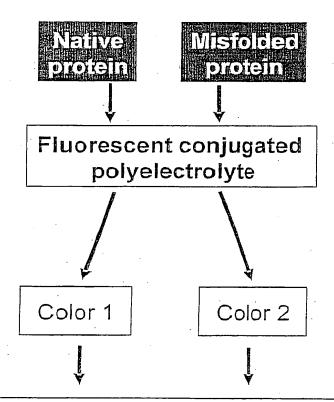


Fig. 4



These solutions containing polyelectrolyte/protein complexes is then deposited on a patterned chip

Fig. 5

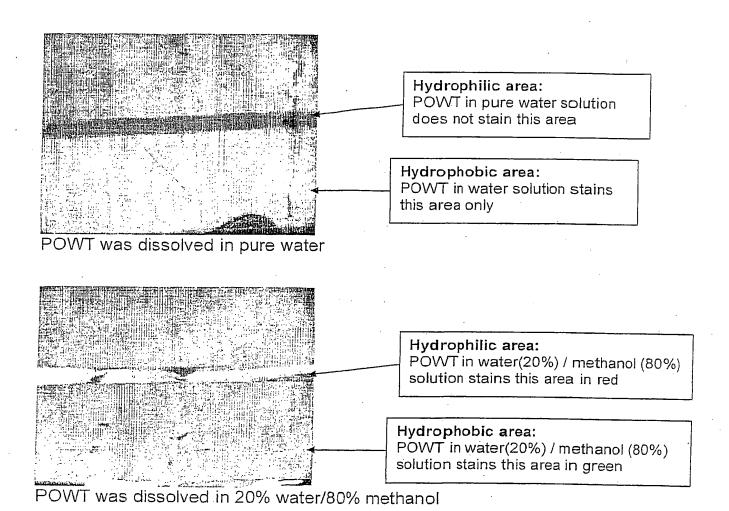
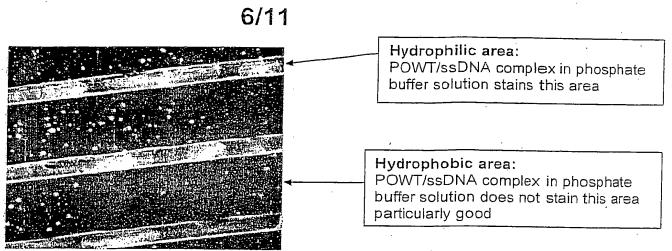
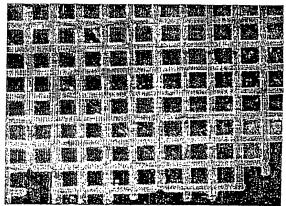


Fig. 6



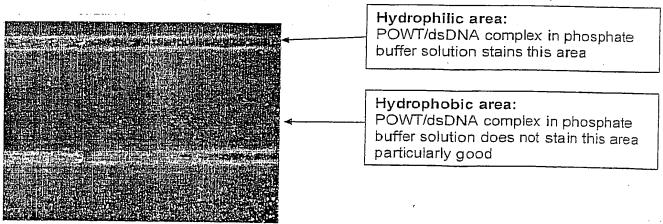
Pattern obtained from POWT/ssDNA-complex dissolved in phosphate buffer.



Same as above but with a different hydrophobic pattern on the hydrophilic substrate.

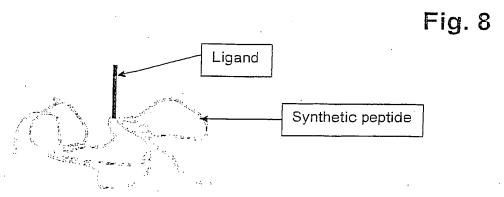
The squares are hydrophobic and the surrounding area is hydrophilic.

Pattern obtained from POWT/ssDNA-complex dissolved in phosphate buffer.

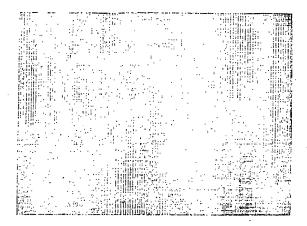


Pattern obtained from POWT/dsDNA-complex dissolved in phosphate buffer.

7/11 Hydrophilic area: POWT/poly-Glutamic acid complex in phosphate buffer solution stains this area Hydrophobic area: POWT/poly-Glutamic acid complex in phosphate buffer solution does not stain this area Hydrophilic area: POWT/poly-Lysine complex in phosphate buffer solution stains this area Hydrophobic area: POWT/poly-Lysine complex in phosphate buffer solution does not stain this area



These two examples of synthetic peptides can be synthesized with ligands that can bind to a biomolecule of choice.



Route B:

POWT in pure water was coated on a clean substrate and then modified with PDMS stamp with a relief structure.

The modified areas that the patterned stamp creates cannot be seen before incubation with a molecule that binds to either area.

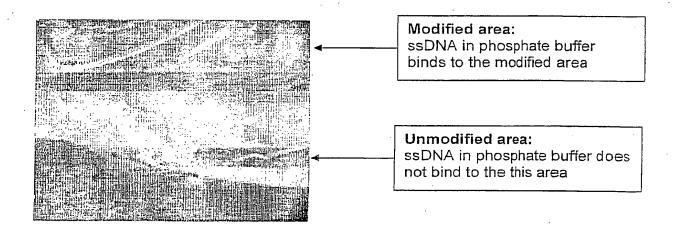


Fig. 9

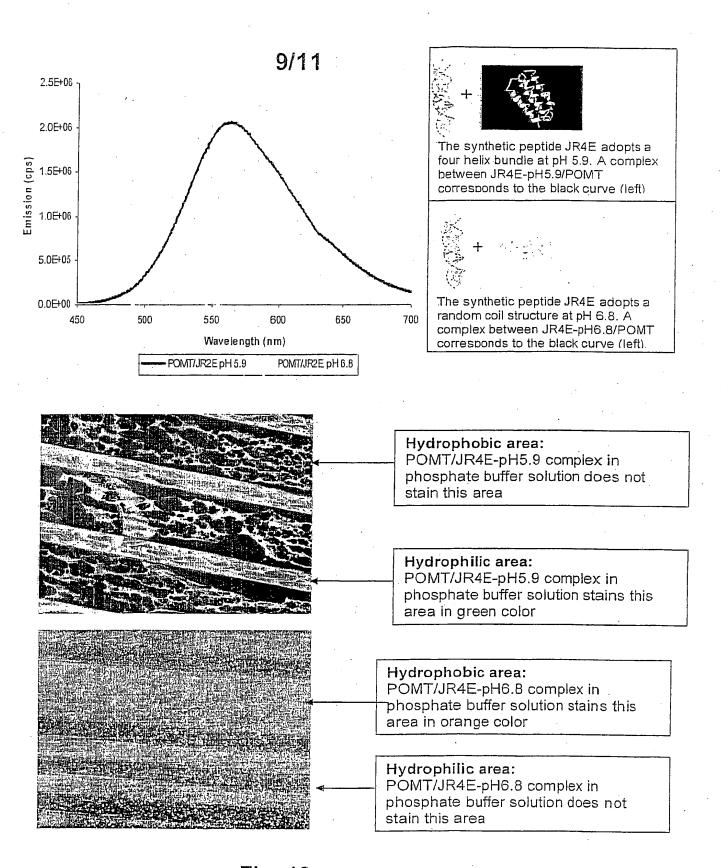


Fig. 10

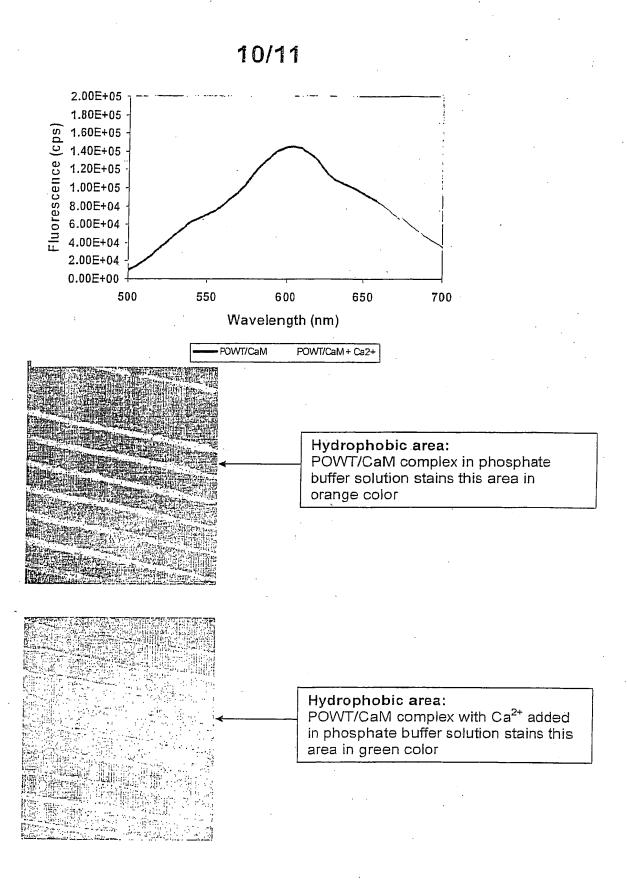


Fig. 11

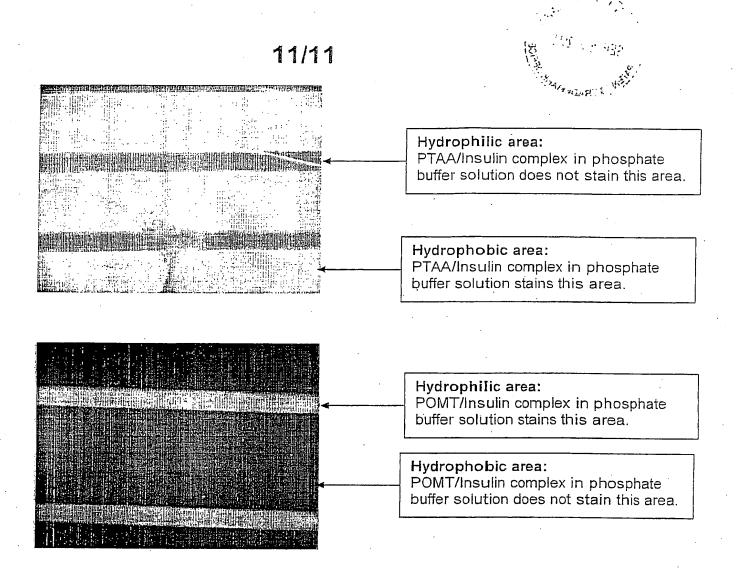


Fig. 12